## 05-1240 WALLACE V. CITY OF CHICAGO, ET AL.

## **QUESTIONS PRESENTED**

As framed by Judge Posner in his opinion dissenting from the denial of rehearing en banc in this case, The panel decision creates an intercircuit conflict on a recurrent issue: when does a claim for damages arising out of a false arrest or other search or seizure forbidden " by the Fourth Amendment, or a coerced confession forbidden by the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, accrue, when the fruits of the search or the confession were introduced in the claimant's criminal trial, and he was convicted? When an arrest without probable cause results in eight years of <u>incarceration before charges are dismissed after a final adjudication</u> that a confession of dubious reliability was secured by exploiting the unlawful arrest and, as the tainted fruit of that arrest, is inadmissible under Brown v. Illinois, 422 V.S. 590 (1975): May damages be recovered in an action brought under 42 V.S.C. §1983 for the unlawful seizure that began at the time of arrest and continued to the time that charges were dismissed, or are damages limited to compensation for the brief period of time that elapsed from arrest to arraignment?

## Cert. Granted 6/19/06

The petition for a writ of certiorari is granted limited to the following question: When does a claim for damages arising out of a false arrest or other search or seizure forbidden by the Fourth Amendment accrue when the fruits of the search were introduced in the claimant's criminal trial and he was convicted?